

## TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

## AMERICAN POLITICS IN ENGLAND.

## THE DANISH QUESTION.

## THE TREATY BETWEEN ITALY AND FRANCE.

The Royal mail steamer China, which left Liverpool at 2 o'clock on the afternoon of the 24th, and Queenstown on the 25th of September, arrived at a late hour on Tuesday night.

The steamer New-York arrived at Southampton on the morning of the 22d of September, and the Louisiana reached Queenstown on the evening of the same day. The Edinburgh and the Karlsruhe arrived at Liverpool early on the morning of the 23d ult.

## Great Britain.

The English journals have nothing new to add.

The New-York correspondent of *The London Times* writing on the 5th of Sept., says that the Republi-

can party seeing the danger which it had incurred in the councils is rapidly leaving its ranks—and in great numbers. The Englishman reads of Lincoln and McClellan's contention that between them there is little to choose on public grounds.

The one would restore it by fire, sword, slavocracy and extermination of the white people; the other would restore it by offering the South everything it claims or can claim except independence. That offer failing to conciliate the people or their leaders we will be in the same predicament as Mr. Lincoln, and compelled to make peace with an enemy whom he had vainly striven to conquer, or yield up, or carry on the war till one party or the other was broken or exhausted. The writer also comments on the great battle of the Georgia campaign having been fought.

The Paris *Courrier* on the 23d was rather firm. The Paris *Journal* at 6:35.

McClellan asks the Union, and nothing more. Lincoln demands the Union with Slavery stamped out, never again to curse humanity with its baneful influence. Lincoln would emancipate as a weapon to insure a thorough Union. McClellan, for the sake of a temporary truce, would have the North take the tongs out of his bosom, and warm it into life.

Which party deserves the sympathies of England most.

That which would make English principles of freedom rule the Western continent as they now rule our West Indian possessions, or that which would consign us to the ignominy of the policy of Spain in Cuba? There are those who have no sympathy with the triumph of English ideas of freedom, and who would prefer to see Slavery flourish in the success of McClellan; but we are convinced that the hearts of English people are true now, as formerly, to the cause of emancipation and permanent peace.

## France.

The weekly returns of the Bank of France show an increase in the cash on hand of three and a quarter million francs.

The French journals confirm the statement that a convention had been concluded between France and Italy, as already published, and it is in the ratifications were exchanged on the 26th September. Florence is to be the Italian Capital.

*The Constitutionnel*, in a semi-official article, gives the following as the chief articles of the Convention: "The French army is to get the actual territory of the Pope, and to prevent by force any attack that may be made on it from abroad. France is to withdraw her troops in proportion to the organization of the Papal army. The evacuation of Rome to be accomplished in two years. The Pontifical army to be of a sufficient strength to maintain the Papal authority and tranquility, both in the interior and in the frontier."

The Italian Government has no objection to this.

The French army is to be withdrawn from the Papal States. The Italian Government to be responsible for the payment of the Papal debt, proportioned to the extent of those States of the Church now annexed to the Kingdom of Italy.

The *Moderat* subsequently reprinted the article from the *Constitutionnel* with some correspondence bearing on the subject.

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## The Danish Question.

It is asserted that the Government of Baden will propose at the Federal Diet a definite term to be proposed for the Grand-Duchy of Baden to send in a memorial establishing a hereditary claim to Schleswig-Holstein. All such officials discussing the future government of the Duchy say:

"It may be expected that the great German Powers will shortly come to an understanding with the Federal Diet, as to the manner in which the examination of the hereditary claims respecting Holstein, and also of the numerous other claims to be brought before it prior to the final decision of this question, is to be conducted. For that purpose, a judiciary Federal Tribunal will be established."

The commander of the allied troops in Jutland had issued a proclamation warning the inhabitants against acting in contravention of the orders of the military government of the Province.

## FROM MEXICO.

## The French Whipped by Cortines—Starting Rumors from the City of Mexico.

*Report & Pronouncements of Miramón against Maximilian—Half of the Capital Taken by Miramón—The French Fortifying at Bagdad.*

Correspondence of the Associated Press.

NEW ORLEANS, Tuesday, Sept. 27, 1864.

The transport Josephine from Bayezid Santiago, brings the intelligence that the French marched from Bagdad upon Matamoros, were met by Cortines and were whipped.

The rebels appeared on the Texas side.

The Rio Grande and covered the rear of the

French.

One of Jurez's special agents in Mexico brings word that the French are to be whipped, that during the absence of Maximilian from his Capital, Matamoros, headed by the Archbishop of Mexico and his clergy, issued a proclamation declaiming against Maximilian. Half the City of Mexico had been taken by Miramón. An appeal to the people to sustain him and drive out the invaders had been issued.

The French left Monterey to cooperate with the forces from Bagdad via only a small garrison held the Liberal General, Quiroga, who had prosumed to do his duty in the Garrison and had fortifyed.

The French at Matamoros fortifying and preparing to defend themselves. Cortines is confident of holding out against all opposition. The French have one fugitive and two convicts off Rio Grande. Admiral Bosse refused to allow a messenger to pass his lines to our Consul at Matamoros. His orders are to shoot every one who approaches his lines after dark. The French are badly frightened.

About 50 Mexican are at Brasas, released from a French prison. They refuse to take oath to support the Empire, and another Mexican to other French.

On a copy of the *Chicago Tribune*, we find here for the Mexicans that the Republicans who sympathize with the South are traditional and patriotic, the Southerners would desert from war and peace with their ancient friends.

Such is the slippery and precarious *via media* which McClellan must at present tread, but though the obligation exists, the political sorrows, there was probably no escape from it. It appears that a very large number of Americans are ready to peace, and are yet afraid or unwilling to do what is necessary for peace, and yet they cannot bring themselves to the war except on the condition of securing its object by some better policy.

On a pure policy of peace, the *Chicago Tribune* would have been a failure. It is only by appropriating the best of the Republicans that the Democrats can get.

From the *Standard* comes:

"The truth is that Gen. McClellan endeavours to finesse his correspondence, if possible, so wilyly, showing just enough to excite his enemies for hostility, and enough to give him a hope of victory in the contest of wits. No man in his senses could fail to see the real spirit and meaning of the resolution submitted to him by the party who offered, subject to his agreeing with them, to adopt him as their candidate. No doubt it stipulated for the Union—that all honest men of all parties should be allowed to profess a contradiction, but it is a contradiction which is accepted by perhaps the most numerous section of his party. At the Democrats wish for peace, but a portion only of the party is bound to own that it would purchase peace if necessary, even at the price of dismemberment. The rest enter into a compact with the Republicans, and concession to power as the standard of Secession could be surrendered by the Democrats, whose sympathies with the South are traditional and patriotic, the Southerners would desert from war and peace with their ancient friends.

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